

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**SEDIMENT BASIN**

(No.)

**CODE 350**

**DEFINITION**

A basin constructed to collect and store debris or sediment.

**SCOPE**

This standard applies to the installation of all basins where the primary purpose is to trap and store waterborne sediment and debris.

**PURPOSE**

To preserve the capacity of reservoirs, ditches, canals, diversion, waterways, and streams; to prevent undesirable deposition on bottom lands and developed areas; to trap sediment originating from construction sites; and to reduce or abate pollution by providing basins for deposition and storage of silt, sand, gravel, stone, agricultural wastes, and other detritus.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

This practice applies where physical conditions or land ownership preclude treatment of a sediment source by the installation of erosion-control measures to keep soil and other material in place or where a sediment basin offers the most practical solution to the problem.

**PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS**

**Water Quantity**

1. Effects on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, deep percolation, and groundwater recharge.
2. Effects on downstream flows and

aquifers that would affect other water uses and users.

3. Effects on volume of discharge flow on the environmental, social, and economic conditions.
4. Effects on the water table downstream and the results of changes of vegetative growth.

**Water Quality**

1. Effects on erosion, movement of sediment, pathogens, and soluble and sediment-attached substances that could be carried by runoff.
2. Effects on the visual quality of onsite and downstream water resources.
3. Effects of construction and early establishment of protective vegetation on the surface and ground water.
4. Effects on wetlands and water-related wildlife habitats.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

The capacity of the sediment basin shall equal the volume of sediment expected to be trapped at the site during the planned useful life of the basin or the improvements it is designed to protect. If it is determined that periodic removal of sediment will be practicable, the capacity may be proportionately reduced.

The design of dams, spillways, and drainage facilities shall be according to SCS standards for ponds (378) and grade stabilization structures (410) or according to the requirements in TR-60, as appropriate for the class and kind of structure being considered.

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

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Temporary basins having drainage areas of 5 acres or less and a total embankment height of 5 ft or less may be designed with less conservative criteria if conditions warrant. The embankment shall have a minimum top width of 4 ft and side sloped of 2:1 or flatter. An outlet shall be provided of earth, pipe, stone, or other devices adequate to keep the sediment in the trap and to handle the 10-year-frequency discharge without failure or significant erosion.

Provisions shall be made for draining sediment pools if necessary for safety and vector control.

Fencing and other safety measures shall be installed as necessary to protect the public from floodwater and soft sediment. Due consideration shall be given to good visual resource management.

#### **PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

Plans and specifications for installing sediment basins shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.